

12-1995

PastWatch - December 1995

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Past Watch



Volume Four, Numbers Three/Four, December 1995. Newsletter of the Archeological Research Trust of The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of South Carolina

ART GRANTS GIVEN TO TWO SCIAA RESEARCHERS

By Nena Powell Rice, Assistant to the ART Board of Trustees

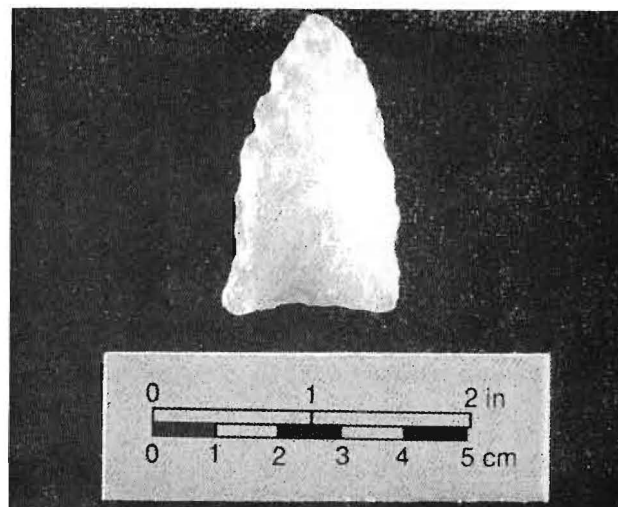
The Archaeological Research Trust's (ART) long future in the preservation of South Carolina's unique cultural heritage continues as the ART Board of Trustees announce the receipt of two supporting grants that have been given to SCIAA researchers. In November 1995, the Board of Trustees awarded a total of \$2,500.00 in grants that have been made possible by the earnings from the contributions to ART by its donors since November 1991. We want to thank all donors who have made a contribution. Please consider supporting ART with a tax-deductible contribution in 1996!

The following projects were funded by ART donations in late 1995:

Allendale Paleoindian

Project. Dr. Albert C. Goodyear, III received \$1,000 to help fund the laboratory needs of the recent excavations done at 38AL143, the Big Pine Tree site. Specifically, the money will be used to hire a person to classify and catalog the 1995 excavation materials. This consists of primarily lithic (stone tool) remains from approximately 30 square meters of excavation, including abundant remains from the Middle and Early Archaic periods plus

the well-preserved Paleoindian material from the lowest level of the site. The \$1,000 will fund a person for approximately a month full-time or three months part-time. Other funds are being sought to help accelerate the cataloging pro-



*Fluted Quartz Crystal Projectile Point
Recovered Underwater at the Big Pine Tree Site
Photo by Daryl Miller*

cessing. Laboratory processing and analysis are critical to advance the project to publication stage. The Big Pine Tree site is thus far the most significant Paleoindian site discovered in South Carolina and is worthy of a long term research investment. Plans are being made to return to the site this spring for more excavations. (See page 10 for information on how you can participate in this very important project.)

Discovery in Wachovia Photography Preparation.

In 1994, ART provided a grant of \$800.00 to Stanley South, which was combined with \$1,200.00 from another source to prepare a book manuscript, entitled *Discovery in Wachovia* for publication. This was done successfully, and Stan is very grateful to the ART Board of Trustees in providing this grant that made it possible. The manuscript reports on the excavations at Bethabara, North Carolina that Stanley participated in 30 years ago. The ceramics recovered there, relate directly to the potter John Bartlam, who produced English-type creamware at Cain Hoy and Camden, South Carolina.

In November 1995, Stanley South was granted \$1,500 by the ART Board of Trustees, of which \$300.00 will be used for the reproduction of 200 photographs and \$1,200

will be used for a photo and work processor editor. In addition to these costs, Stanley is providing \$400.00 for an additional week for the photo and word processor editor to allow that person to work on the project for a full month. This should allow the manuscript to reach the stage for submission to be printed and published. If anyone is interested in Stanley's work at Bethabara, please contact him at SCIAA.

PastWatch, published twice a year, is the newsletter of the Archaeological Research Trust, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina

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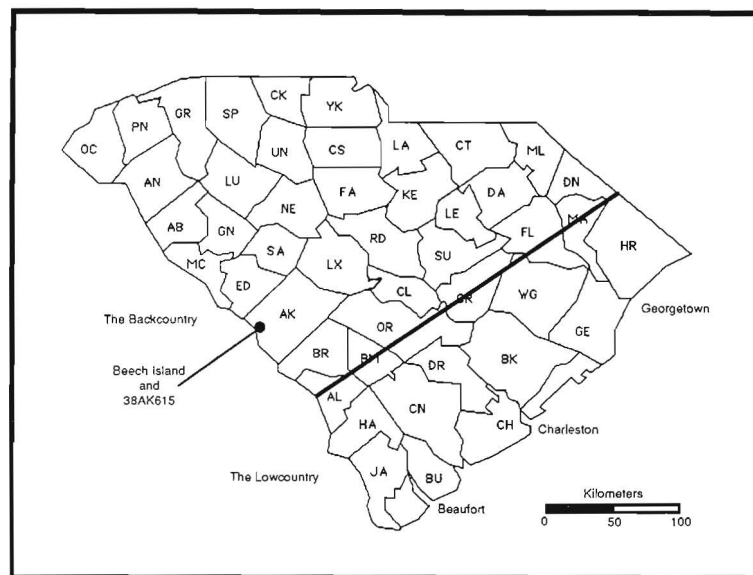


Figure 1: Location of Beech Island and 38AK615

NEW WINDSOR TOWNSHIP AND THE EVOLUTION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT By Dr. David C. Crass Savannah River Archaeological Research Program

Introduction

In November of 1994, Dr. David C. Crass, Research Archaeologist and Curator at the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP), at SCIAA's Field Office at the Savannah River Site near Aiken, received a grant of \$500.00 to defray the cost of the faunal analysis from the Meyer Farm excavation. David is very appreciative of the ART Board in providing this grant to his important research at this fascinating Swiss-German settlement in the mid-1700's.

Just across the Savannah River from Augusta, Georgia, in the rural community of Beech Island, lie the remains of colonial New Windsor Township. In the spring of 1991, archaeologists at the SRARP received a telephone call from a local landowner in the community. The landowner, Jackie Bartley, reported that she had found colonial artifacts in one of her fields while she was preparing it for planting. Arriving at the site, we confirmed that she did indeed own a colonial-period site. Most of the artifacts seemed to date to the mid-eighteenth

century, and there seemed to be little evidence of later occupation. Jackie turned out not only to have a good basic knowledge of colonial artifact types—she also was a treasure trove of local lore about the community, and her enthusiasm was infectious. Descended from several of the founding families in the area, she and her husband, Bennie, had collected primary documents relating to the early Swiss settlers, copies of which they turned over to the program. They also wanted the program to excavate the site—a tantalizing prospect, since only a few backcountry sites, like Camden and a cowpen downstream, had been excavated in the state. Unfortunately, it took several years to develop the resources to dig. In the meantime, we began brushing up on our history.

Beech Island's Colonial Past

Beech Island had originally been settled in the late seventeenth century, when English traders moving up the Savannah took up residence with a local band of Shawnee at Savanno Town.

(Continued on Page 3)

DIRECTOR'S VISTA

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist

Greetings! As always, I hope this issue of *PastWatch* finds you and yours well! The cool of Fall and Winter are upon us to our relief, and we think of the harvest bounty of agriculture as short days come to our northern hemisphere.

Our Editor Nena Powell Rice has made this issue focus upon the research to which you all donated to the Endowment. This fruit is the result, so to speak, of our science seeds and your fiscal nutrients, and our joint hopes for the crop of archaeological knowledge. We hope you are pleased.

Our dear Chairman, Mr. Roland C. Young, since the 14 November 1991 inception of the SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust, steps down

after four years. A giant has helped us and we are grateful.

A special Board Luncheon was held on 16 November at the USC Faculty House to recognize Roland's individual leadership and contributions. We also honored the strong roles that also-outgoing ART Board Members, Miller Ingram as Vice Chair and Tom Charles as Secretary, have made over the same four years.

1996 will see some organizational growth in our SCIAA and ART "development" efforts, and I will report on these results in *PastWatch* "next time, same place". Take care during the Holidays and I remain—Sincerely yours, Bruce Rippeteau, Director.



Figure 2: Tammy Forehand (foreground) and Mary Inkrot (background) Map a Feature at 38AK615

New Windsor (Cont.)

From here, the traders moved west into Cherokee country and south into the Creek territory. In the process, they generated significant amounts of revenue for the proprietary government. At the same time, however, increasing colonization of Indian lands began to cause tension.

By 1715, one of the larger South Carolina tribes, the Yamassee,

had suffered enough. The Yamassee had been promised territory in the present-day Beaufort area, where the Proprietors hoped they would help form a buffer against the Spanish in St. Augustine. However, settlers began moving on to the Yamassee land, and they rebelled. After a devastating war, during which the Proprietors were forced to call upon both Virginia troops and the

(Continued on Page 4)

THE "HARPER CHALLENGE"

Board of Trustee Member, Antony Harper, a businessman from Greenville, South Carolina, has made a "Challenge" to all recipients of *PastWatch*. The "Challenge" is that he will contribute \$1,000.00, hopefully to be matched by donations, in order to continue archaeological research in the Piedmont region of South Carolina. This is following another successful "Challenge" he made last year for \$1,000.00, which led to the important archaeological work Tommy Charles has been conducting at the Pumpkin site in Greenville County. "Harper's Challenge" last year was matched by \$2,400.00. You may meet "Harper's Challenge" by contributing directly to the ART Piedmont Archaeological Research Project. Please direct correspondence to Tommy Charles at SCIAA.

SNOW ISLAND RESEARCH PROJECT

By James Legg

Steve Smith's Snow Island Research Project was awarded \$500.00 by the Archaeological Research Trust in November 1994 to further analysis and report preparation. Jim Legg was employed in August 1994 to prepare report graphics illustrating the 1993 field season.

The project is an on-going effort to locate Francis Marion's 1780-81 partisan enclave in the vicinity of Snow Island, near Johnsonville, South Carolina. While no certain Marion campsites have been identified thus far, the project has located and tested several 18th century sites in the area, one of which has great potential. Additional funding for the effort is desperately needed.



Gunflint, Lead Sprue, and Lead Shot Recovered in 1993 from a Late 18th Century Plantation Component Near Snow Island

New Windsor (Cont.)

Cherokee, the Yamassee were defeated. The Yamassee War awakened the Proprietary government to a possibly-lethal danger. The black slave population in the Low Country parishes was growing rapidly. At the same time, the French in the Mississippi Valley and the Spanish in La Florida posed strategic threats. If one of the other colonial powers invaded, and the blacks and allied tribes rose against the government, the colony would be lost. By 1735 the government (which by now had come under crown control) had devised a solution to its perceived problem. A series of ten townships were established in an arc across the midlands of the state, and European and British colonists were recruited to settle them. Each town was intended to include a military and trade post, surrounding townlots, and outlying field systems for cultivation.

Some of the townships, like Saxe Gotha, grew to become larger cities. However, the southernmost township, New Windsor, never developed as intended by its planners—to the benefit of archaeologists two hundred and fifty years later. There are a number of reasons for the colony's failure. Most importantly, Augusta was founded across the river in 1735 to cut off the Carolina traders. Soon, much of that lucrative Indian trade revenue was going to James Oglethorpe. In addition, the German Swiss who made up much of New Windsor's population were a somewhat insular lot. Primarily herders and weavers in their native Appenzell, most of the founding Swiss families tended to settle in rural communities around secondary drainages to the Savannah. Plat information indicates that neighbors from Appenzell

often became neighbors in New Windsor, and archaeological survey data indicates that homes were within eye-shot of each other. At the same time, the English and Scots-Irish settlers founded similar neighborhoods in other drainages. At least initially, there appears to have been very little residential mixing between the English-speaking and non-English speaking communities. The Calvinist Appenzellers in New Windsor went so far as to attempt to institute a rule whereby only Swiss, who were

Research in the New Windsor Area

By 1993 the SRARP was ready to go to work at Jackie Bartley's site (dubbed 38AK615 in the state site register). We knew that the property had been settled in 1737 by Leonard, Ulrich, and Michael Meyer, three brothers from Appenzell. Although primary documents for the three are scanty, we did find Michael Myer's will, so we knew that he died in 1785, leaving a daughter to inhabit his house and at least three other children besides. Michael's will indicated that he and his brothers took up land together, and that he, as the sole surviving brother, had been deeded the other shares.

The field where the site is located had been sub-soil plowed repeatedly, leaving behind a churned layer (the plowzone) approximately twelve inches deep. All of the artifacts in this zone were out of their archaeological context, so after intensive surface collections and shovel testing, we elected to scrape the plow zone off with a motor grader. This exposed the underlying red clay, into which

post holes, trashpits, and various other archaeological features intruded. Over the following three field seasons, we carefully mapped these features and excavated them with a mixed force of SRARP staff members and volunteers from the community. In the process, we uncovered rich evidence of what life was like for the Meyer brothers on the colonial frontier. We have recently concluded artifact analysis, and are beginning to collate the data for a report due out this spring.

The site, which covered an area about 180 feet north/south by 75 feet east/west, included at least nine earthfast

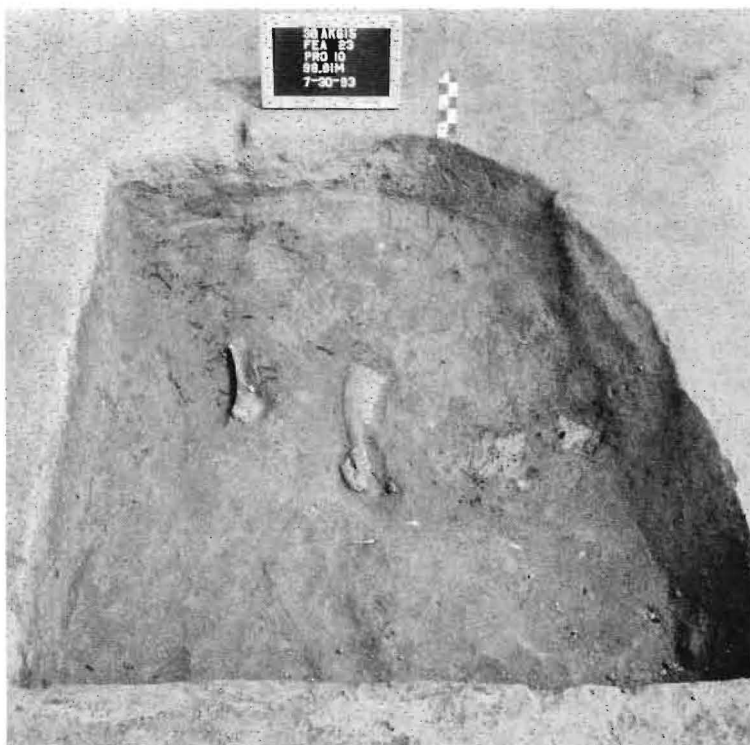


Figure 3: Animal Bone Recovered From ca. 1740's Trash Pit

approved by a vote, could settle in the area. Unfortunately, after the initial wave of settlement in 1735, few of their compatriots from home elected to sail to New Windsor. By 1800, the Swiss second generation had begun to agglomerate their parent's small farms into larger cotton plantations, often marrying outside the Swiss community. Today Beech Island is still a rural community, its Swiss heritage largely forgotten except by its more historically-minded residents.

(Continued on Page 5)

New Windsor (Cont.)

structures, divided into three distinct clusters. It is possible that the three areas correspond to yards for three houses, as domestic refuse was found in trashpits in all three clusters. This inference is supported by the fact that no other domestic sites have been located on the Meyer property. The site layout is generally U-shaped, with the open-end of the complex facing north toward the property line and the eighteenth century road. In all, the site yielded traces of nine structures. Construction techniques varied, but the more-substantial buildings were supported by tie-beams, with walls of five-foot weatherboards and a thatched or sodded roof.

Household garbage had been discarded in borrow pits from which clay had been dug for daub. The wide variety of ceramics included salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenwares, creamware, porcelain, a type of slave- and Indian ware called Colono, and the ubiquitous combed-yellow slipwares. Several different types of domestically-manufactured earthenwares were recovered as well, including a type similar to the trailed red wares thrown by Gottfried Aust of Bethabara, North Carolina. We also recovered tools, personal items, and architectural hardware. Bone preservation, which is often very poor on the coastal plain, was surprisingly

good in some of the pits. Preliminary analysis of the faunal material (which has been underwritten by an ART grant) indicate that the 4,300 animal bones represent a wide variety of species, like deer, cattle, hog, turtles, frogs, ducks, chickens, various fish, possums, and surprisingly, a bobcat. In addition, we recovered plant remains, like corn, black walnut, peach pits, and chinaberry seeds.

In addition to the excavations at the Meyer farmstead, survey and testing was carried out on three adjacent properties. Nearly 200 shovel tests and three 1 x 2 meter units yielded 1,950 artifacts. All three sites appear to have good integrity, although one (the David Zubly site, ca. 1750-ca. 1830) may have lost some of the barnyard area to post-occupational drainage ditching. However, the household garbage pits appear to be intact, and based on our experiences with the neighboring 38AK615, it may be that archaeological remains of the house and its associated outbuildings are still extant. The Ulrich Eggar site yielded rather dense sheet midden deposits, while the Johann Tobler site (which appears to have been abandoned before the Revolution) yielded both structural remains (a wall trench) and a possible forge area. Further work in New Windsor is planned for the spring. Please contact Dave if you want to participate!

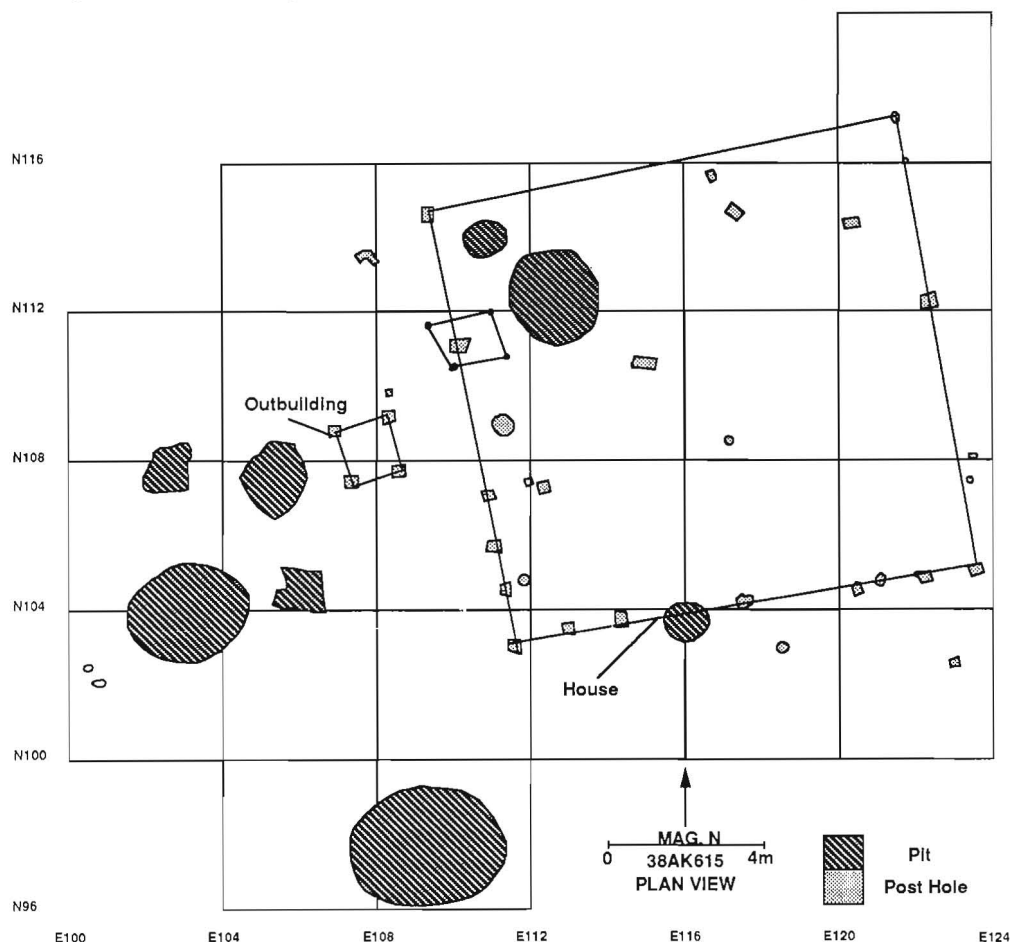


Figure 4: Plan Map Showing Several Structures at 38AK615

SANTA ELENA PROJECT REPORT

By Chester DePratter and Stanley South

Stanley South and Chester DePratter are currently involved in writing reports based on fieldwork conducted in the past few years at Santa Elena. A report on the 1994 shovel testing project to find the limits of the town of Santa Elena is available for purchase from SCIAA (see sales ad elsewhere on page 7 in this volume). This report describes shovel testing over a 35-acre tract within which 1,383 shovel tests were excavated at 30-foot intervals. Analysis of the resulting artifact distributions indicates that the town of Santa Elena covers about 15 acres (not counting the shoreline strip containing the two known forts). This work, in conjunction with past excavations, allowed DePratter and South to identify individual lots for the first time, and they have begun to formulate a more complete model of the layout of the town including possible locations for the plaza, another fort, and perhaps the church.

A second report on a large block unit excavated in 1993 is currently being reviewed by Marine Corps staff at Parris Island; that report should be available by early next year. The 1993 block unit was located in the backyard of a structure excavated in 1991-1992. This structure is now known to be a high status dwelling based on its size and construction materials as well as the size of the lot that it occupies. The backyard of this lot contained two wells and numerous construction-related pits filled with refuse. Analysis of these features and their contents has allowed DePratter

to identify a storm event (possibly a hurricane) that damaged the building on the lot and necessitated rebuilding.

South and DePratter have begun writing a report on the Spanish pottery kiln that they discovered in 1993, and the finished product will be in print by late 1996. The pottery kiln, a small updraft Moorish style kiln, contained about four broken pots identified as micaceous redware by the excavators. This utilitarian ware was made to supplement the imported wares which must have been difficult to obtain at Santa Elena. Analysis of the kiln and its contents will represent a major contribution to the study of the potting industry in Spain and the Spanish colonial empire.

Jim Legg has a contract with the Marine Corps through the Department of Defense Legacy Program to cross-mend Spanish ceramics fragments from all excavated parts of Santa Elena. This effort should provide an important research collection consisting of reconstructable vessel forms for each of the ceramic types used by the Spanish settlers at Santa Elena. His work will continue through Spring, 1996.

South and DePratter expect to return to Santa Elena in April, 1996, to conduct two weeks of shovel testing in the area surrounding the pottery kiln in order to determine whether there is a waster pile nearby. Preliminary planning is also underway for a Fall 1996, expedition to complete excavation of the large town lot that they have been excavating since 1991. Contact Chester if you want to participate!



Excavation of Well in Backyard of High Status Lot at Santa Elena

ANNOUNCING A NEW BOOK!



DePratter, Chester B. and Stanley South

1995 Discovery at Santa Elena: Boundary Survey. *South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 221*. University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

This report consists of two volumes. Text volume (i-xiv, pages 1-148) includes background history, description of previous excavations at Santa Elena, boundary survey methodology, results, and artifact catalog summaries. Appendix volume (pages 149-310) contains artifact catalogs.

	Price	# copies	Total	
Text Volume	\$12.00	_____	_____	
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38GR226: THE PUMPKIN SITE
GREENVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
By Tommy Charles



*Portion of Site Showing Flags
Which Locate Numerous Features
Photo by Tommy Charles*

Archaeological investigations at the Pumpkin site (38GR226) located in the northern part of Greenville County, South Carolina, will resume in late November and/or early December, weather permitting. Research at the Pumpkin site is focused on the prehistoric Indian Connestee culture that occurred there between 200-600 AD.

During previous excavations in early spring and summer of 1995, topsoil was removed from an area measuring approximately 22 X 90 meters exposing more than 500 features in the red clay subsoil. Most of the features appear to be post molds but a number are large pits. Mapping of the exposed area has been completed, and a number of the large pit features have been entirely or partially excavated. Several of the partially excavated pits contained large pottery sherds, and we will continue excavating these hoping to recover enough sherds to reconstruct and determine vessel forms. A number of post molds will be excavated to obtain material for carbon 14-dating. Only a few

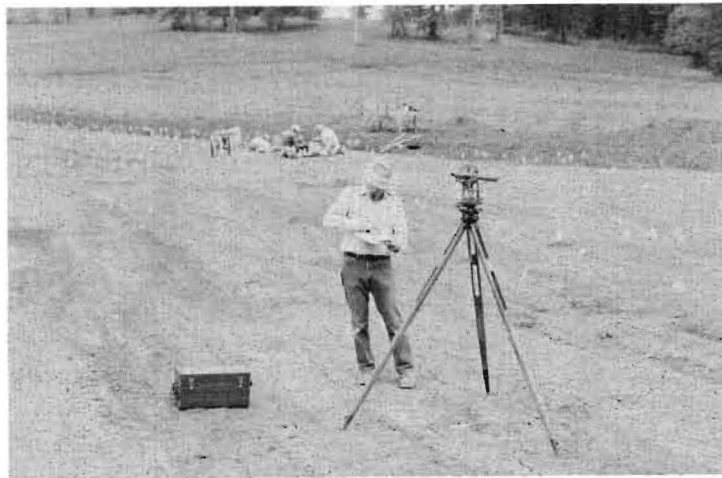
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*Volunteers Pat Holden and
Jack Sheridan Digging a
Feature at the Pumpkin Site
Photo by Tommy Charles*



*Volunteers Dick Albyn and Ruth
Wetmore at the Pumpkin Site
Photo by Tommy Charles*



*Dr. Chester DePratter
Mapping the Pumpkin Site*

days will be required to complete this phase of our work. Lab analysis and preparing a written report will follow.

The Pumpkin site appears to be at, or very near, the southern end of the Connestee cultural range, and it is the most southerly-such site ever excavated in South Carolina. Most Connestee sites occur in North Carolina and Tennessee, and those states are where most research on this culture has been done. The Pumpkin site offers an excellent opportunity to acquire data from a "lower" Connestee village to compare with those data recovered from the mountain sites, possibly determining what, if any differences there were between the mountain and lower towns.

Approximately one quarter of 38GR226 has been exposed, mapped, features sampled, and carbon-14 dates acquired. The wisdom of stripping, mapping, and excavating the remainder of the site is yet to be determined. The thought is intriguing, but future research at Pumpkin will depend on local interest, availability of funds, and, after data analysis, determining whether more data are needed.



*North Profile, Feature #19
Large Pit of Undetermined Use*



*Volunteers Chris Sheridan
and Rowell Bosse Digging
Feature at the Pumpkin Site*

Archaeological research at Pumpkin is being conducted by the SCIAA working jointly with volunteers from the Greenville area and with assistance from the SCIAA/Savannah River Archaeological Research Program archaeologists. Financing for the project is provided by local citizens through the SCIAA / ART.

Persons interested in participating with the excavation of 38GR226 and/or extending financial support may make inquiries to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton, Street, Columbia, SC 29208 at (803) 777-8170.

The following persons are those who assisted with the research at 38GR226, the Pumpkin site in Greenville County. Most are volunteers who labored at the site; a few gave financial support (in **bold**), and services (in **bold***) for which we are grateful.

Dick Albyn
Jim Baldwin
Lezlie Barker
Monica Beck
Rowell Bosse
Olga Bowles
Wesley Breedlove
Eddie Carver*
Harris Cottingham
Chester B. DePratter
William Doris
Amy Durenburger
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Patsy Hudgens
Michael Hudson
Sandra Hudson
Vickie Kreling
Billy Ledford*
Ann McCuen
Brent McMilleon
Virginia Mills
Raymond Powell
Chris Sheridan
Jack Sheridan
Brian Siegel and daughter Alma
Keith Stephenson
Laurie Waldrop
John Walker
Patty Walker
Ruth Wetmore
Sandra Wilson and daughter Sherry

UPDATE ON THE BIG PINE TREE SITE AND THE 1996 ALLENDALE PALEOINDIAN EXPEDITION

By Albert C. Goodyear

We had no sooner unpacked all the digging equipment and bags of artifacts from the 1995 excavation season of this past May, when it was decided to go back to Big Pine Tree and conduct underwater archaeology. This decision was not as precipitous as it sounds. In 1985, the Institute conducted limited underwater recovery of artifacts off the edge of the site as part of a larger effort to collect Paleoindian and other material from the bottom of Smith's Lake Creek. Big Pine Tree and another Paleoindian site just downstream, the Charles Site (38AL135), were the scenes of underwater dredging 10 years ago in an effort to collect a large sample of Paleoindian lithic technology. Approximately 10% of the richest part of the site has washed into the creek due to cutbank erosion from the raising and lowering of the Savannah River since the construction of Clarks Hill Reservoir above Augusta. It was decided that the quickest way to recover a larger sample of diagnostic Paleoindian tools was to employ dredging.

The first week of August was spent systematically dredging an area 10 meters wide and approximately 50 meters long. Hundreds of broken bifaces were recovered, most attributable to the Middle Archaic occupation, as well as approximately 125 classifiable projectile points. Within this sample were nearly 20 more fluted preforms like those found in the land excavations plus three Dalton points. One finished fluted point made of quartz crystal was found representing the only whole fluted point found. Based on the large sample of both land excavated and underwater dredged lanceolate pre-

forms, it seems apparent that finished fluted points were rarely present or discarded at the site. Given that Big Pine Tree is a quarry, this should not be surprising.

This underwater project was made possible by a grant to the Archaeological Research Trust by Mr. Roland Young, Chairman of the ART which enabled our staff to spend a week in the field. Without the participation of the SCIAA Underwater Division no

Lezlie was assisted by daughter Mills and niece Brandi. Volunteers Michael Hudson and Frank Lee, who also assisted in the May excavations, spent nearly the whole time on the project and performed underwater dredging. Archaeology graduate students Tom McIntosh (University of South Florida) and Myles Bland (USC) spent the entire week there and were of great assistance. Numerous folk helped in cleaning out the screens and bagging artifacts. These

include Nena and Marion Rice, Tom McIntosh, John White, Myles Bland, Daryl and Jonathan Miller, Kevin Eberhard, Doug Vickery, John Whatley, Joey Smith, David Anderson, Chris Hensly and Mike Russo. Lab work for the underwater recovery and for cataloging the 1995 excavations is being done by Kara Bridgman, a soon to graduate senior in anthropology at USC. Kara is also the winner of a Rotary scholarship to go to school and travel in Europe in 1996 and plans to visit many archaeological sites and museums. Van Steen, undergraduate in anthropology at USC has also been volunteering in the lithics lab to help catalog the Big Pine Tree materials. Clariant who is the

owner of the site and our gracious host is to be thanked for allowing us to be there and to use their recreation center as a place to camp and cook. Mr. Mike Anderson, personnel manager for Clariant as usual was very helpful during our stay and accommodating our many guests and volunteers.

Some additional funds have been donated to the project by some very kind friends. Dr. Ernest Helms of Kingsport, Tennessee has generously



*Volunteers and SCIAA Staff
Performing Underwater Data
Recovery at the Big Pine Tree Site
Photo by Nena Powell Rice*

underwater work would have been possible. Christopher Amer, Deputy State Archaeologist for Underwater was very cooperative in loaning his staff of Lynn Harris, Joe Beatty and Carl Naylor to conduct underwater recovery. The project was supplemented greatly by several volunteers without whom much less would have been accomplished. ART Board member and SCIAA trained hobby diver Lezlie Barker worked for three days including running the dredge.

(Continued on Page 11)

Allendale Research (Cont.)

donated sufficient funds to obtain four AMS radiocarbon dates on the Paleoindian levels. Jennifer Mills and John White have also made donations toward the radiocarbon dating of the fascinating Middle Archaic MALA midden. And, the Archaeological Research Trust recently gave a \$1,000 grant to help support the lab studies.

One exciting new discovery which became evident this summer is the presence of microblades and their cores (see photo). Prismatic blades and cores of normal size (ca. 10 cm in length) have been known for the site, but several small bladelets and at least three microcores have now been found from the land excavations and lately underwater. These little blades are 6 cm in length or less and are reminiscent of microblade industries from the Arctic region. Furthermore, some of the microcores and blades show evidence of intentional thermal alteration of the chert, probably to aid in the precise pressing off of tiny blades. Intentional thermal alteration of the Paleoindian bifaces and other tools however is not present, a pattern consistent with North American Paleoindian assemblages. The microblades are definitely associated with the lower fluted biface occupation on the terrace as well as the Taylor Side-Notched occupation.

The Big Pine Tree site and our other studies in the vicinity of Smith's Lake Creek are beginning to receive publication and publicity. There will be an article on Big Pine Tree written for the public in the December issue of the *Mammoth Trumpet*, the newsletter of the Center for the Study of the First Americans located at Oregon State University. Big Pine Tree and the Charles Site were reviewed in a paper presented at the XIV International Quaternary As-

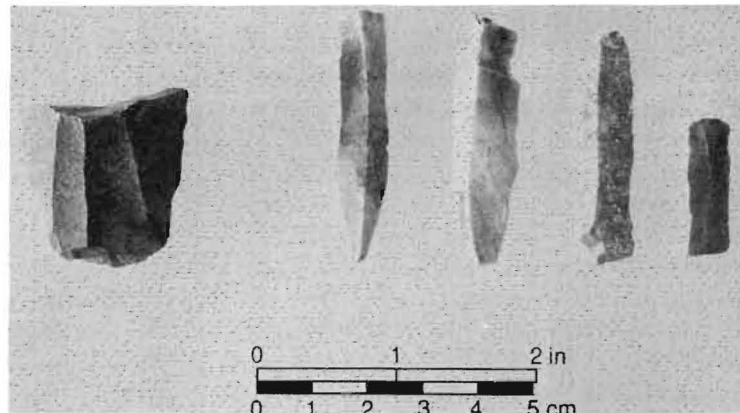
sociation (INQUA) Congress in Berlin, Germany in August on the Pleistocene-Holocene transition co-presented by Chris Ellis, Al Goodyear, and Dan Morse. And in November, Goodyear and Dr. John E. Foss, the project soil scientist, gave a presentation on the geoarchaeology of Big Pine Tree at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Knoxville, Tennessee. Finally, we have our first masters thesis completed on an aspect of Big Pine Tree, a work entitled "Late Archaic Plant Use at the Big Pine Tree Site (38AL143), Allendale County, South Carolina" by Myles Bland. Myles analyzed charred plant remains from three Late Archaic (3800 - 3400 B.P.) hearths showing

Saturday afternoon of each week. Participants will help out in all aspects of the excavation and laboratory analysis. Evening lectures on the archaeology of the Savannah River Valley and South Carolina will be provided by staff archaeologists and other visiting scientists. Some tours to nearby sites are also being planned. Free camping is available at the Clariant recreation shelter, including hot showers and a full kitchen. Each person must supply their own tent and bedding. Lunch and supper will be provided as part of the registration fee and a cook will prepare the evening meal. Motels are available within 25 minutes of the site for those that do not wish to camp.

If you are interested in participating in the 1996 **ART** supported Allendale Paleoindian Expedition, please contact Dr. Albert Goodyear or Nena Powell Rice at SCIAA, 1321 Pendleton Street, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 (803) 777-8170. There are only 20 slots available, five people a week for four weeks. The first week begins Tuesday, May 7, 1996 and is over Saturday afternoon May

11th. The last week begins May 28th and is over Saturday afternoon June 1st. Application materials will be sent upon request. All applications must include a \$35 non-refundable application fee. The balance is due on or before March 1, 1996. Visitors are always welcome free on Saturdays.

If you are interested in supporting the Allendale Paleoindian Project, but do not wish to spend a week there excavating; please consider donating a registration fee to enable a student to attend. Your gift to the **Archaeological Research Trust (ART)** Allendale project is tax deductible.



*Microcore and Microblades From
the Big Pine Tree Site, Allendale
County, South Carolina
Photo by Daryl Miller*

evidence of hickory, walnut and acorn nut usage. Other graduate students are being sought out who might also work on aspects of Big Pine Tree and related sites.

Come Join the 1996 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition

Plans are made to return to the Big Pine Tree and Charles Site for a four week excavation in May of 1996. The 1996 dig will be funded by interested members of the public who wish to register for a five-day experience. The registration fee is \$275 for the five days. The dig begins Tuesday morning and is over

HUNLEY UPDATE

Through the diligent work of the SC *Hunley* Commission, several meetings have been held with the federal government and the Navy. These meetings are designed to define the nature and relationship of the cooperative field-work that will verify the vessel's identity and location, and assess its integrity. A programmatic agreement may be expected shortly. The SCIAA *Hunley* Project Working Group (HPWG) has been pleased to assist the Commission in this work; and sees the discussions as an important step forward for this project.

Dr. William Dudley, Director of the Naval Historical Center, has reported to the HPWG that Mr. Clive Cussler has released the vessel's coordinates to the Navy. Mr. Cussler's action will most likely reduce the budgeted expenses for the initial phase of the project. The implementation of this phase is dependent on mutual consent of the Navy and the SC *Hunley* Commission and the cooperation of the weather. Results of the field work, when it occurs, will be reported as an update.

The *H.L. Hunley* is a war grave. The protection and appropriate treatment of the crew's remains, if and when they are encountered, has been an important concern of the HPWG, the SC *Hunley* Commission, and the Navy. Several members of the SC *Hunley* Commission have championed the public concerns and goals for the human remains. Needless to say, there has been a great deal of support for the careful and dignified treatment of the skeletal materials and personal effects. At the request of the SC *Hunley* Commission, the HPWG has prepared and delivered a statement concerning the scientific aspects of this issue. This statement is now available on the Net in the SCIAA homepage (<http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/sciaa.html>).

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SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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